

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1852.

NUMBER I.

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
SHACKELFORD & ROWLAND.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One copy in advance . . . \$2 00
" " six months . . . 2 50
" " at the end of the year . . . 3 00

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Office on Main Street, opposite the "Webster House," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

From the Nat. Int. of July 18, 1850.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE, who has, by the late lamented dispensation of Providence, arrived at the exalted dignity of President of the United States, comes to the station with some advantages not enjoyed by all of his predecessors. In the prime and vigor of a robust health, and of a naturally strong intellect, improved by experience in the government of his own State, as well as in that of the United States, he brings to the discharge of his laborious duties a practical qualification and an adapt to for them rarely surpassed.

It was the personal knowledge of his possession of these qualities that caused Mr. FILLMORE to be selected by his Whig contemporaries in the Convention of 1848 as their candidate for Vice President, to be voted for on the same ticket with Gen. Taylor for the higher office. This election by that Convention was not the result of mere personal regard for him, nor yet of his particular geographical position. Both these considerations, doubtless, favored the selection; but Mr. FILLMORE was nominated by the Convention, an elected by the Whigs to the Vice Presidency, because they knew that he was in all things qualified to fill the Presidency, in the possible contingency which, within two years, has actually placed him in that position.

To gratify the very natural interest which all our readers must feel to know the particulars of the history and public services of the citizen who has so suddenly and unexpectedly become their Chief Magistrate, we should have undertaken, by the aid of our own knowledge and recollections, to portray them, had not our attention been directed by a friend to a condensed, but very satisfactory sketch of them, published nearly two years ago, which we have the pleasure to place before our readers.

The history which we now subjoin, of the authenticity of every part of which the reader may be assured, is corroborated, in many points, by our personal knowledge. The tribute to the ability, assiduity, fidelity, and success of Mr. FILLMORE's labors in the post of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, especially, during the time that he filled it, does, so far from being too highly colored, but bare justice to the memorable services which he rendered to the country in that capacity.

From the "American Review," for October, 1845.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

It is the peculiar boast of our country that its highest honors and dignities are the legitimate objects of ambition to the humblest in the land, as well as those most favored by the gifts of birth and fortune. Ours is a government of the people, and from the people, emphatically, have sprung those who, in the army or navy, on the bench of justice, or in the halls of legislation, have shed the brightest lustre on the page of our country's history. Too universally almost is this the case, that, when we find an instance to the contrary, of one born to a fortune, and enjoying the advantages of influential connections, rising to a high place in the councils of the nation, the exception deserves special note for its rarity. No merit, therefore, is claimed for MILLARD FILLMORE on account of the fact that, from comparatively humble parentage, he has attained his present, eminent position. His history, however, affords a useful lesson, as showing what may be accomplished, by intellect, aided and controlled by energy, perseverance, and strict integrity, in a public and private capacity.

JOHN FILLMORE, the great-grandfather of MILLARD FILLMORE, and the common ancestor of all of that name in the United States, was born about the year 1703, in one of the New England States, and, feeling a strong propensity for a sea-faring life, at the age of about nineteen went on board a fishing vessel which sailed from Boston. The vessel had been but a few days out when it was captured by a noted pirate ship, commanded by Capt. Phillips, and young FILLMORE was kept a prisoner. He remained on board the pirate ship nine months, enduring every harshship which a strong constitution and firm spirit were capable of sustaining; and though frequently threatened with instant death unless he would sign the piratical arti-

cles of the vessel, he steadily refused until two others had been taken prisoner, who also refused to join the crew, the three made an attack upon the pirates, and, after killing several, took the vessel and brought it safe into Boston harbor. The narrative of this adventure has been for many years in print, and details one of the most daring and successful exploits on record. The surviving pirates were tried and executed, and the heroic conduct of the captors was acknowledged by the British Government. John FILLMORE afterwards settled in a place called Franklin, in Connecticut, where he died.

His son, NATHANIEL FILLMORE, settled at an early day in Bennington, Vermont, then called the Hampshire Grants, where he lived till his death in 1814. He served in the French war, and was a true Whig of the Revolution, proving his devotion to his country's cause by gallantly fighting as a Lieutenant under Stark, in the battle of Bennington.

NATHANIEL FILLMORE, his son, and father of Millard, was born at Bennington in 1741, and early in life removed to what is now called Pomeroy Hill, Cayuga county, where Millard was born, January 7, 1800. He was a farmer, and soon after lost all his property by a bad title to one of the military lots he had purchased. About the year 1823 he removed to the town of Sempronius, now Niles, in the same county, and resided there until 1819, when he removed to Erie county, where he still lives, cultivating a small farm with own hands. He was a strong and uniform supporter of Jefferson, Madison, and Tompkins, and is now a true Whig.

The narrow means of his father deprived Millard of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill-taught common schools of the county. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favored youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or engaged in the study of the law, young FILLMORE had read but little except his common school books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the then wilds of Livingston county, to learn the clothiers' trade. He remained there about four months, and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and work in the town where his father lived. A small village library that was found there soon after gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge through books. He improved the opportunity thus offered; the appetite grew by what it fed upon. The thirst for knowledge soon became insatiable, and every leisure moment was spent in reading. Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade, and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography, and travels. At the age of nineteen he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Walter Wood, Esq., whom many will remember as one of the most estimable citizens of Cayuga county. Judge Wood was a man of wealth and great business capacity; he had an excellent law library, had little professional business. He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy were powers that only required proper development to raise the possessor to high distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law. In reply to the objection of a lack of education, means, and friends to aid him in a course of professional study, Judge W. kindly offered to give him a place in his office, and to advance money to defray his expenses, and wait until success in business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time, entered the office of Judge Wood, and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practised surveying.

Fearing he should incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he taught school for three months in the year, and acquired the means of partially supporting himself. In the fall of 1821 he removed to the county of Erie, and the next spring entered a law office in Buffalo.

There he sustained himself by teaching and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the Common Pleas; and, being too diffident of his then untried powers to enter into competition with the older members of the bar in Buffalo, he removed to Aurora, in that county, where he commenced the practice of law. In 1826, he was married to ANNE POWERS, the youngest child of the Rev. Lemuel Powers, deceased, by whom he has two children, a son and a daughter. She is a lady of great worth, modest and unobtrusive in her deportment, and highly esteemed for her many virtues.

In 1827 Mr. FILLMORE was admitted as an attorney, and in 1829 as a counsellor of the Supreme Court. Previous to this time his practice had been very limited, but his application to the judicial studies had been constant and severe, and it is not to be doubted that, during these few years of comparative seclusion, he acquired that general knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law which has mainly contributed in after-life to give him an elevated rank among the members of that liberal pillar as an advocate soon attracted the attention of his professional brethren in Buffalo, and he was offered a highly advantageous connection with an older member, and in that city, which he accepted, and removed there in the spring of 1830, in which place he continued to reside until his election as Comptroller and removal to Albany last winter.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as a member of the Assembly from Erie county, to which office he was re-elected the two following years. The so-called Democratic party in those three sessions, as for many years before and after, held triumphant sway in both houses of the Legislature, and but little opportunity was afforded a young member of the opposition to distinguish himself. But talent, integrity, and assiduous devotion to public business will make a man felt and respected even amidst a body of opposing partisans; and Mr. FILLMORE, although in a hopeless minority, so far as any question of a political or party bearing was involved, on all questions of a general character soon won the confidence of the House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "If FILLMORE says it is right, we will vote for it."

The most important measure of a general nature that came up during his service in the State Legislature was the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. In behalf of that great and philanthropic measure Mr. FILLMORE took an active part, urging with unanswerable arguments its justice and expediency, and as a member of the committee on the subject, adding to perfect its details. That portion of the bill relating to justices' courts was drafted by him, the remainder being the work of the Hon. John C. Spencer. The bill met with a fierce, unrelenting opposition at every step of its progress, and to Millard FILLMORE, as much as to any other man, are we indebted for expunging from the statute book that relic of a cruel, barbarous age, imprisonment for debt.

He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832. The session of 1833-34 will long be remembered as the one in which that system of politics known under the comprehensive name of Jacksonianism, was fully developed. During his first term, Gen. Jackson, and those who filled the high offices of Government, and shaped the policy of the Administration, pursued a comparatively cautious course. But the ordeal of the election of 1832 having been passed, the mask was thrown off. The re-election of Gen. Jackson was construed into a popular approval of all his acts, which, committed or only mediated, and then only mediated, and then by gross usurpations of Executive authority, and unwarrantable exercise of powers constitutionally granted, were perpetrated as lawless outrages which, defended as they were by an unscrupulous spirit of partisanship, have done more to demoralize and corrupt public sentiment, foster a licentious spirit of radicalism, miscalled democracy, and fill the hearts of every patriotic man with sad forebodings of the future, than all that the open assaults of republican institutions could have done in a century. It was in the stormy session of 1833-34, immediately succeeding the removal of the deposits, that Mr. FILLMORE took his seat. In those days the business of the House and debates were led on by old and experienced members, or by such, unless they enjoyed a wide spread and almost national reputation, rarely taking an active and conspicuous part. Little chance, therefore, was afforded Mr. FILLMORE, a member of the opposition, young and unassuming, of displaying those qualities so eminently fitted him for legislative usefulness. But the school was one admirably qualified more fully to develop and cultivate those powers which, under more favorable circumstances, have enabled him to render such varied and important service to his country. As he has ever done, in all the station he has filled, he discharged his duty with scrupulous fidelity, never omitting, on all proper occasions, any effort to advance the interests of his constituents and the country, and winning the respect and confidence of all.

At the close of his term of service he resumed the practice of his profession, which he pursued with distinguished reputation and success, until, yielding to the public voice, he consented to become a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1836. The remarks above made, in relation to his service in the 23d Congress, will measurably apply to his second term. Jacksonianism and the pet bank system had, in the march of the "progressive Democracy," given place to Van Burenism and the Subtreasury. It was but another step towards the practical repudiation of old republican principles, and an advance to the locofocoism of the present day. In this Congress Mr. FILLMORE took a more active part than he did during his first term, and on the assembling of the next Congress, to which he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, he was assigned a prominent place, on what, next to that of Ways and Means, was the most important committee of the House—that of Elections. It was in this Congress that the famous contested New Jersey case came up. He would swell this brief biographical sketch to too great a length to enter into the details of that case, and it is the less necessary to do so, inasmuch as the circumstances of the gross outrage then perpetrated, by a party calling itself republican, and claiming to respect State rights, must yet dwell in the recollection of every reader. The prominent part Mr. FILLMORE took in that case, his patient investigation of all its complicated, minute details, the clear, concise manner in which he set forth the facts, the lofty and indignant eloquence with which he denounced the meditated wrong, all strongly directed public attention to him as one of the ablest men of that Congress, distinguished as it was

by the eminent ability and statesmanship of its members.

On the assembling of the next Congress, to which Mr. FILLMORE was re-elected by a majority larger than was ever before given in his district, he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. The duties of that station, always arduous and responsible, were at that time particularly so. A new Administration had come into power, and found public affairs in a state of the greatest derangement. Accounts had been wrongly kept, pecuniary department of the Government, the revenue was inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses, the already large existing debt was rapidly swelling in magnitude, and the treasury was nearly empty. Commerce and manufactures were depressed, the currency was deranged, banks were embarrassed, and general distress prevailed the country. To bring order out of disorder, to replenish the National Treasury, to provide means to meet the demands against it, and to pay off the debt, to revive the industry of the country, and restore its wonted prosperity—these were the tasks devolved upon the Committee of Ways and Means. To increase their difficulties, the minority, composed of that party that had brought the country and Government into such a confusion, instead of aiding to repair the evil they had done, uniformly opposed almost every means brought forward for relief, and too often their unavailing efforts were successfully aided by a treacherous Executive. But, with an energy and devotion to the public weal worthy of all admiration, Mr. FILLMORE applied himself to the task, only sustained by a majority whose enlightened patriotism has rarely been equalled, and never surpassed, successful in its accomplishment.

The measures he brought forward and sustained with matchless ability, speedily relieved the Government from its embarrassment, and have fully justified the most sanguine expectations of their benign influence upon the country at large. A new and more accurate system of keeping accounts, rendering them clear and intelligible, was introduced. The favoritism and nepotism, which had so long disgraced the Department and plundered the Treasury, were checked by the requisition of contracts. The selfishness of the Government was restored, and means were provided for the payment of the public service, and the payment of the national debt incurred by the former Administration. Commerce and manufactures, revived, and prosperity and hope once more smiled upon the land. The country even yet too keenly feels the suffering it then endured, and too justly appreciates the beneficent and wonderful change that has been wrought, to render more than an allusion to these matters necessary.

The labor of devising, explaining, and defending measures productive of such happy results was thrown chiefly on Mr. FILLMORE. He was nobly sustained by his patriotic fellow Whigs; but on him, nevertheless, the main responsibility rested. After his long and severe labors in the committee room—labors sufficient to weary a man of iron constitution—sustained by a spirit that nothing could conquer, he was required to give his unremitting attention to the business of the House, to make any explanation that might be asked, and be ready with a complete and triumphant refutation of every calumny or objection that the ingenious sophistry of a factious minority could devise. All this, too, was required to be done with promptness, clearness, dignity, and good temper. For the proper performance of these varied and arduous duties, he was fully qualified than Mr. FILLMORE. At that fortunate age when the physical and intellectual powers are displayed in the highest perfection, and the hasty impulses of youth, without any loss of his vigor, are brought under control of large experience in public affairs, with a mind capable of descending the minute as well as conceiving a grand system of national policy, calm and deliberate in judgment, self-possessed and fluent in debate, of dignified presence, never unmindful of the courtesies becoming social and public intercourse, and of political integrity unimpeachable, he was admirably fitted for the post of leader of the 27th Congress.

Just before the close of the first session of this Congress, Mr. FILLMORE, in a letter addressed to his constituents, signified his intention not to be a candidate for re-election. He acknowledged with gratitude and pride the cordial and generous support given him by his constituents, but the severe labor devolved upon him by his official duties demanded some relaxation and private affairs necessarily neglected in some degree during several years of public service, called for attention. Notwithstanding his declaration to withdraw from the station he filled with so much honor and usefulness, the convention of his district unanimously, and by acclamation, re-nominated him, and urgently pressed upon him a compliance with their wishes. Mr. FILLMORE was deeply affected by this last of many proofs of confidence and regard on the part of those who had known him longest and best; he firmly adhered to the determination he had expressed, and, at the close of the term for which he was elected, he returned to his home, more gratified at his relief from the cares of official life than he had ever been at the prospect of his highest rewards and honors. But, though keenly enjoying the freedom from public responsibilities, and the pleasure of social intercourse in which he was

now permitted to indulge, the qualities of mind and habits of systematic close attention to business, that so eminently fitted him for a successful Congressional career, were soon called into full exercise by the rapidly increasing requirements of professional pursuits, never wholly given up. There is a fascination in the study of politics, its keen and dignified and its occasional but always departing brilliant triumphs, that, when once felt, few men are able to resist, so completely as to refrain with relish to the comparatively tame and dull occupations of private life. But to the calm and equitable temperament of Mr. FILLMORE, before the stormy scenes in which he had been forced to engage a leading part, was most grateful. He had ever regarded his profession with affection and pride, and he coveted more the justly-earned fame of the jurist, than the highest political distinction.

He welcomed the toil, therefore, which a large practice in the higher courts imposed upon him, and was a remarkable for the thoroughness with which he prepared his legal arguments, as he was for patient, minute investigation of the dry and difficult subjects it was so often his duty to elucidate and defend in the House of Representatives.

In 1841 in obedience to a popular wish too strong to be resisted, he reluctantly accepted the Whig nomination for Governor. The issue of that conflict, he became history, and, though deeply pained at the result, he was only so in view of the calamities that he foresaw would follow the defeat of the illustrious statesman and patriot, Henry Clay, who led the Whig host. For his own defeat, Mr. FILLMORE had no regrets. He had no aspirations for the office, and, with the failure of his election, he traveled would not any further demand upon him to serve in public life.

In 1847 a popular call, similar to that of 41, was again made upon him, to which he yielded a reluctant assent, and was elected Comptroller of the State, by a majority larger than had been given to any State officer at any former election in many years. There were some peculiar causes that contributed to swell his majority at that election, but, independent of them, there can be no doubt that the general conviction of his eminent fitness for the office, would, under any circumstances of the opposing party, have given him a great and triumphant vote. That such evidence of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens was gratifying to his feelings cannot be doubted, but few can justly appreciate the sacrifices they impose. The duties of his present office could not be discharged without abandoning at once and forever—for who ever regained a professional standing once lost—a lucrative business which he had been years in acquiring, nor without severing all those social ties, and breaking up all those domestic arrangements, which rendered home happy, and bound him to the city where the best portion of his life had been spent.

Yet feeling that the State had a right to command his services, he cheerfully submitted to its exaction, and on the first of January last removed to Albany, where he has since resided, displaying in the performance of the duties of his arduous and responsible office, the high ability and thorough attention which have always characterized the discharge of all his public trusts.

Such was the boy, and such is the man, whom the Whigs present as their candidate for Vice President of the United States. In every station in which he has been placed, he has shown himself "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution." He is emphatically a man of the people. For all that he has and is, he is indebted, under God, to his own exertions, the faithful performance of every duty, and steadfast adherence to the right. Born to an inheritance of comparative poverty he struggled bravely with difficulties that would have appalled and crushed a less resolute heart, until he has, by his own means, reached a proud eminence which commands the admiration of his countrymen. Nobly has he won his laurels and long may he live to wear them!

FORMATION OF HABITS.—Success in life depends, in a great measure, on the early formation of our habits. Whether our grand object be wealth or fame, or that nobler one, exalted virtue, we must shape our habits to that object, or we shall fail. What enabled Franklin to obtain the highest honors of philosophy, fame, to stand, as he expresses it, "before kings," and what is better, "to live in the memory of his countrymen?" The early formation of good habits. The pursuit of his auto-biography, which no young man should omit, will show what those habits were. When made Girard the richest citizen of our country, and the benefactor of his race? The formation of early habits of frugality, disinterestedness and self-denial. Such habits are not formed in a day, nor will they result from a few faint resolutions. They are the result of continued effort.

ROBERT'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—IMAGINE a man about five feet seven or eight inches, with a good forehead, scanty black hair, hollow complexion, and a face worn with care or study, or both; long flowing beard and mustaches, and dressed exactly as Shylock or Tubal in the play of the "Merchant of Venice," that is, with a black surtout close to the neck, and open hanging sleeves. When this was thrown open, in speaking, a handsome black velvet vest was visible, tight up to the throat. He wore white kid gloves, which he took off when he began to speak.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle Oct. 28.)
LAMENTATIONS OF A GOLD-DIGGER.

The following amusing letter, setting forth the sorrows and privations of a gold-digger, was written by a disciple of Esculapius to Dr. Elisha E—, in reply to a letter from the latter, asking his friend why he persisted in "digging," and urging him to leave the mines.

DONALD'S FIAT, Oct. 31, 1851.
"Why will ye dig?" Son of man, for the light of whose countenance and for the joy of whose presence my spirit yearneth and my bowels grumbleth, dost thou ask me why? Is it not written that fortune smiles upon fools? And for the sake of those smiles hath not thy servant been making a fool; yea, an ass of himself in vain?

For five score and ten days he has sojourned in this place—he has dug into the earth—he has dived into the water—he has torn arid rocks from their resting places, and removed them afar off—he has likewise torn his breeches in parts not to be spoken of—he has rooted into the mud like unto a swine. His beard hath grown long—the skin upon his hands and face hath changed its color unto a wild-brown, and his garments are rent and soiled so that "muck-cloth and ash" would be as fine linen and purple unto him. He would fain find on bushes, but there are none. Yea, he who in times past was wont to fare sumptuously and to grumble over greater delicacies than were piled upon the table of Dives, now sniffs with gladness the fragrance of pork and beans and gazeth his teeth impatiently over a frying slap-jack. He bolleth a raw onion with unspeakable avidity. Potato skins fear his presence—beef vanishes before him, and dogs look in vain for the bones. He sighs for the flesh-pots of Egypt, and mourns over the barrenness of the land. In his sleep, nevertheless, the good angel of the past deigns to visit him, and delightful visions are opened to his recollection. For a delicious "bill of fare" floats before the mind of the dreamer, and he orders oysters, and terrapins for six," only to awaken to his internal slap-jacks and molasses.

All this hath thy servant endured.—Is he not then a fool, an abomination in the sight of wisdom? And is it not unto such, and such only, that fortune deigneth her favors? Yet he hath decried me, I approach her, and she laugheth! "I double on her trail," and she turneth away! I await her coming, and she stands still! I secrete myself in her path, and sheeth her unaware!—But she glideth off, as though I had caught a hog by his grained tail! "Gie traunt," I exclaim, as with a sick heart, I revile poverty, and curse fortune!

Lo! are not these evils? And wherefore should they be visited upon thy servant? Surely he has not sinned as others sinneth. He hath not coveted his neighbor's ox, nor his ass, nor his man servant, nor his maid servant—for he is known unto thee, that there are no maid servants here. He hath abided by the law and the Prophets," but the prophets have not abided by him! Now, therefore, I renounce these diggings—I abnegate the premises—"ramose the ranch"—I take off—I put out—I go—I elope—I depart without scrip or provision; taking no heed of the morrow, for the morrow takes no care of me. Ere five days shall have passed, the shirt-tail of thy servant will be waving in the breezes of the Nevada.

A remnant of it may be railed upon the highest mountain that he crosses, as an emblem of the extremity to which man may be reduced in the land of O-hio! Yet, think not, oh! Elisha, that I would rend my garment for this alone. Verily say unto thee, an evil genius hath long pursued me. She hath followed so close upon my footsteps, that every thread and fibre of my shirt-tail is familiar to her eye. And if, in her pursuit of me, she should gaze upon this relic in the solitary fastnesses of the mountain, she will at once recognize it, and believing me to be torn and destroyed by wild beasts, she will retrace her steps, and thus will I escape her.

I go hence, Elisha, unto the town of Sonora where it has been prophesied that thy servant will heal the sick, and prosper with amazing prosperity. As Moses reared the serpent in the wilderness for the children of Israel to look upon and be cured of their infirmities, so will I elevate my tin among the Gentiles, that they may gaze upon it, and be made whole. Their offerings of gold and silver will be acceptable unto me, and if they live not afterwards, peradventure they may find treasure in Heaven!

An old fellow, who had become weary of his life, thought that he might as well commit suicide, but he didn't wish to go off without forgiving all his enemies. So at the last moment, he removed the noose from his neck, saying to himself, "I never can or will forgive old Noah for letting the copper head snake get into the ark. They have killed \$2,000 worth of my cattle, and when he and I meet there'll be a general mass.

We have another striking evidence before us of the advantages of Life Insurance. Mr. J. M. Rutherford, broker, who recently failed in this city, died on Saturday, after an illness of a few days. He had an insurance of \$5,000 on his life for the benefit of his wife, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; and thus, by a wise foresight, he has provided her with a comfortable support.—Law. Gen.

LAST WORDS OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.

"Head of the army."—Napoleon.
"I must sleep now."—Byron.
"It matters little how the head loath."—Sir Walter Raleigh.
"Kiss me, Hardy."—Lord Nelson.
"Don't give up the ship."—Lawrence.
"I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying."—Chancellor Thurlow.

"Is this your fidelity?"—Nero.
"Clasp my hand, my dear father, I die."—Alfred.
"Give Dayrols a chair."—Lord Chesterfield.
"God preserve the Emperor."—Napoleon.
"The artery ceases to beat."—Haller.
"All my possessions for a moment of time."—Queen Elizabeth.

"Let the light enter."—Goethe.
"What! be so no bribing death!"—Cardinal Beaufort.
"I have loved God, my father, and liberty."—Madame de Staël.
"Be serious."—Grutte.
"Into thy hands, O Lord."—Tasso.
"It is small, very small indeed!" (plucking her wrist).—Anne Bolyns.
"I pray you, see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself." (ascending the scaffold).—Sir Thomas Moore.
"Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."—Robert Burns.
"I am as if I were to be myself again."—Sir Walter Scott.

"I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country."—Jefferson.
"It is well."—Washington.
"Independence forever."—Adams.
"It is the last of earth."—J. Q. Adams.
"I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."—Harriet.

"I have endeavored to do my duty."—Taylor.
"There is not a drop of blood on my hands."—Frederick V of Denmark.
"You spoke of refreshment, my Emile, take my last notes; sit down to my piano forte; sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solace and delight."—Mozart.
"A dying man can do nothing easy."—Franklin.

"Let not poor Nelly starve."—Charles II.
"Let me die to the sounds of delicious music."—Mirabeau.
"Adieu, dear Ouba."—Lopes.

OUR OF DOGS ENJOYERS FOR WOMEN. Our eyes have just now fallen upon a passage in Mr. Greeley's last letter from Europe, in which he speaks of the appearance of the English women, and comments, with a little more than his usual ardor of expression, their perfection of figure. He attributes this, and very justly, to the English lady's habit of out-of-door exercise. We had thought that this fact was known; that it was known years ago, and that our fair countrywomen would catch a hint from it, and would throw color into their cheeks and fullness into their forms. And yet, sadly enough, our ladies still oomp themselves in their heated rooms, until their faces are like lilies, and their figures—like lily-stems. We have alluded to the matter now, not for the sake of asking those one or two hundred thousand ladies, who every month light our pages with their looks, if they do indeed prize a little unnatural pallor of hue and delicacy of complexion, beyond that ruddy flush of health (the very tempter of a kiss) and that full development of figure, which all the poets from Homer down, have made of the chiefest beauties of a woman! If not, let them make of themselves "flower women!" If not, let them make acquaintance with the sunrise; let them pick flowers with the dew upon them; let them study music of nature's own orchestra. Vulgarity is not essential to health; and a little, elastic figure does not grow in hot houses. For ourselves, we incline heartily to the belief, that if American women have a wish to add to the respect, the admiration, the love, and (if need be) the fear of the men they will find an easier road to that gain, in a little vigorous out-of-door exercise, and a uniform attention to the great essentials of health, than in any new fangled costumes, or loudly-applauded rigids.—Harper's Magazine.

SERVANTS LADIES.—The young ladies of Damariscott, in the state of Maine, have recently formed themselves into a society for mutual improvement and protection. Among the resolutions adopted at a regular meeting, we find the following:

"That we will receive the attentions of no styled young gentlemen, who has not learned some business or engaged in some steady employment for a lively hood. For it is apprehended that after the bird is caught, it may starve in the cage."

"That we will promise marriage to no young man who is in the habit of tippling, for we are assured his wife will come to want, and his children go bawling."

"That we will marry no young man who is not a patron of his neighborhood, for we have not only strong evidence of his want of intelligence, but that he will prove too stingy to provide for his family, educate his children, or encourage institutions of learning in his vicinity."

The Legislature adjourned *sine die*, on Friday last. We will commence in our next issue, the publication of a synopsis of the most important acts passed.

There were five competitors for the emium, and the weight of the five largest hogs ranged from 719 to 770 lbs. This speaks well for Indiana.—*Lou.*

He replied, "I can't drink a little, I must drink a great deal; therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult."

to issue English and German editions, at various prices, according to the mode in which they may be gotten up. Of these, several hundred thousand copies will be printed and sold in all parts of the United States.

his garden who was quite the reverse. "Mr. Jones," said he, to him one morning, "did you ever see a snail?" "Certainly," said Jones. "Then," said the y, "you must have met, as you could

long as life endures; habits that will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable. Solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death.

